The VIRGINIA GAZETTE, and GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. VIII.] RICHMOND: WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1793. [NUMB. 368.

THE SHIP

MARTIN,

EDWARD WATSON, MASTER,

An American Bottom,

IS hourly expected from LONDON, and if not previously chartered, will proceed to *City Point*, and there take in about 500 hogsheads on liberty of consignment for *London*. For terms apply to the subscriber.

THOS. RICKSON.

Norfolk, July 16, 1793.

Burr Mill-Stone,

WHEAT-FAN, AND ROLLING-SCREEN MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to those Gentlemen that have been pleased to favour him with their commands, and begs the further continuance of their favours: he most respectfully informs the Public, that he carries on the above branches of business in the White House at the corner of the cross-street between the *Bridge* and *Galt's Tavern*, in the neatest and best manner.—Being constantly supplied with the best materials, most of which have been immediately imported from *France*, and are not only adapted for manufacturing the Wheat of this State, but for any other Wheat or Grain that grows on this continent—he flatters himself, that from the long experience he has had in the business, and the close attention that will be paid, to merit the approbation of all that may please to employ him. He has just received from *Philadelphia*, a neat assortment of BOLTING-CLOTHS, chosen by the best judges, particularly Mr. *Oliver Evans*, the inventor of the Elevators, &c. by whom he will be constantly supplied.—Screws, Bales, Balances, and other Iron-work procured on the shortest notice; the Runner-stone will be backed on a balance, the Horns, Derives, &c. sunk in the best manner. WIRE in patterns for Rolling-Screens, Wheat-Fans, &c. wove and sold by pattern —— Orders left with Mr. *Alexander St. Clair, Staunton*; Mr. *Caleb Tate, Lynchburg*; Mr. *Robert Evans, Petersburg*; or Col. *Robert Gamble, Richmond*; will be forwarded and duly attended to.

ABEL MORGAN.

Richmond, July 17, 1793.

THEATRE.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS some persons, maliciously inclined, have frequently broke open and feloniously taken from the THEATRE on *Shocker Hill*, upwards of 400 yards of painted canvas, one mahogany dressing table, six chairs, a pair of brass knockers from the stage doors, one pair of cast-iron kitchen dogs, three setts of fire irons, and several other articles not yet recollected, and otherwise (through wanton wickedness) much damaged the house.

WE promise whoever may give information sufficient to bring the depredators to punishment, shall receive the above reward.

WEST & HEGNALL.

Richmond, July 23, 1793.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest Bidder, for READY MONEY;

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO acres of land (be the same more or less) lying in the lower end of this county, and about twenty miles from *Richmond*: ALSO TWO NEGRO FELLOWS, called and known by the names of *Great Will*, and *David*, the property of *James Vaughan*. The sale will certainly be made upon the above mentioned land on *Thursday* the 22d of *August* next, between the hours of 12 and 4 of the afternoon of the same day, to fulfil the purposes of a deed of trust from *James Vaughan*, and Wife, to

SMITH PAYNE, *Trustee.*

Goochland, 15th July, 1793. (3||)

TO BE SOLD to the Highest Bidder, on Friday *the 13th of* December *next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day.*

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, lying in *Mecklenburg* county, on *Dan* river, containing one hundred and eighty-seven acres, with a good plantation, and buildings thereon, belonging to the estate of *Robert Jones*, deceased. Credit will be given for half the money until the 25th of *December*, 1794, and the rest the 25th day of *December*, 1795, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

RICHARD JONES, *Exec'r.*

N. B. There is a very good mill-seat on the above mentioned land.

July 10, 1793. (4||)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly, to repeal or amend the several Acts of Assembly for clearing and extending the navigation of *Willis'* River, by

(4||) P. HARRISON.

VIRGINIA:

AT A HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY HELD IN RICHMOND, JUNE THE FIRST, 1793.

BETWEEN

John M'Call, James Wardrop, and Alexander Elliott, surviving partners of Allen Love and Company, *Plaintiffs.*

AND

Benjamin Seawell, Theophilus Harrison, and Christopher Haskins, *Defendants.*

THE Defendant *Benjamin Seawell*, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the Plaintiffs, their Counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said Defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the Plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the *Virginia Gazette*, for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of *Saint Andrew*, in the county of *Brunswick*, on a *Sunday* immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the *Capitol* in the city of *Richmond*.

(A COPY) *Teste*,

(8w) PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

FOR SALE,

THAT large DWELLING-HOUSE and OFFICES, situated in *Blandford*, and occupied as a wholesale warehouse by the late *Michael Heathcote*, & Co.

The HOUSE and LOT is subject to a ground-rent of fourteen pounds per annum.—For terms of sale, apply to *William Fenwick*, or *Luke Wheeler*.

JAMES WALL, *Executor to the estate of* Michael Heathcote, *deceased.*

Petersburg, July 15, 1793.

PURSUANT to an Act of Assembly, WILL BE SOLD, (without fail) by the Commissioners on the 15th day of SEPTEMBER next, all the LOTS in the Town of MATILDAVILLE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY, *June the 8th*, 1793.

BETWEEN

John M'Keand, William Mitchell, and Alexander Buchanan, executors of the last will and testament of Robert Baine, deceased, *Plaintiffs.*

AND

William Manson, Alexander Donald, Samuel Donaldson, M'Pherson and Brown, Cunningham Corbett, John Lowrie, Gilbert Hamilton, John Sterling, and John Lothian, assignees of Ninian Mingies, Jacob Pleasants, executors, John Bowman and Company, and George Kippin and Company, *Defendants.*

THIS suit abates as to the Plaintiff *John M'Keand*, by his death, and by consent of parties, IT IS ORDERED, that an account be stated of the debts due from the said *Robert Baine*, deceased, specifying the nature and dignity of them; and Master Commissioner *Hay* is directed to state and form the said account, having previously published in one of the *Richmond* Gazettes the time and place which he shall appoint for that purpose, and is directed to report the same to the Court with all matters intended to be controverted between the testators creditors specially stated, in order to a final decree.

(A COPY) *Teste*,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

COMMISSIONERS-OFFICE, JULY 11, 1793.

THE parties concerned are desired to take notice that, I have appointed Wednesday *the eighteenth day of* September *next, for carrying into effect the aforegoing decretal order, upon which day their attendance is required at my office in the city of* Richmond, *with their papers ready for examination and settlement.*

WM. HAY.

At a Court of Quarterly Sessions, continued and held for Spotsylvania county, the 6th day of June, 1793.

James M'Naught, Compt.

Against

Archibald M'Ausland, and William Drummond, and Adam Darby, administrators, with the will annexed of Humphrey M'Ausland, deceased, Defts. } In Chancery

THE defendant Archibald M'Ausland, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainant by his council, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here, on the first Tuesday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and published at the church door in the Town of Fredericksburg, and parish of St. George, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse of said county.

(A copy)

(8w) Teste, JOHN CHEW, C. S. C.

Virginia. In the High Court of Chancery, June 1, 1793.

Between

Wilson Miles Cary, acting executor, and trustee in America, of George William Fairfax, deceased, pit.

And

John Carlyle Herbert, Carlyle Fairfax Whiting, Thomas Herbert and Jane his wife, and William Bird and Catharine his wife, George Washington, and George Nicholas, Defts.

THE defendant George Nicholas, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his council, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of , in the county of Albemarle, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the capitol, in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy)

Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

EAGLE TAVERN.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has completed that large and commodious house for the reception of Gentlemen; & assures them every attention shall be paid to render their accommodations agreeable, and to furnish the best of LIQUORS. The Stables being thoroughly repaired, Gentlemen may depend on having every attention paid to give satisfaction, by the Public's most obedient Servant,

JAMES DICKINSON.

Joseph Gallego

Has removed to the house lately occupied by Messrs. J. & T. GILLIAT; where he will be constantly supplied with a general Assortment of

GROCERIES,

and other Articles usual in his line of business. The store near the bridge, (at the house where he formerly resided) will be continued for his account, in the same line, under the management of Mr. Aubin Delaforest.

The upper part of that house he wishes to rent. It has many conveniencies, and would suit a genteel family.

APRIL 12, 1793.

The Copartnership of Henry and Samuel Toler,

dissolving the first day of September next, it is requested of all those indebted to said Concern, to come forward immediately and settle their respective balances, by giving bond, or otherwise, to Henry Toler, jun. who alone is authorised to settle their affairs.

HENRY TOLER, Jun.
SAMUEL TOLER.

RICHMOND, *June 24*, 1793.

CITY of WASHINGTON, January 7, 1793.

A NUMBER of LOTS

In this City, will be offered for sale at AUCTION, by the COMMISSIONERS on the SEVENTEENTH day of SEPTEMBER next. One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT,
Clerk to the Commiss.

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland,

"concerning the Territory of Columbia and the City of "Washington."

"BE IT ENACTED, *That any foreigner may, by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said Territory, which lies within this state, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this state, and the same land may be conveyed by, held and transmitted to, and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this state: Provided, that no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

JOHN TAYLOR,

BRASS AND PEWTER FOUNDER,

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the encouragement he has met with since the establishment of his FOUNDERY in this city, and begs leave to assure them that he shall exert himself to diffuse general satisfaction to all those who may honour him with their commands.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

At his FOUNDERY near the COURT-HOUSE,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF HIS MANUFACTORY, *viz.*

BELL-METAL skillets, & pans and mortars of all sizes,
Copper tea-kettles, pans & coal boxes of all sizes,
A great variety of coach mounting, and any fancy pattern, executed with neatness and dispatch,
Pewter candle moulds, dishes, plates and basons,
Brass candle-sticks of the latest fancy patterns,
Mill inks, copper rivets, & brass cocks,
Bells of all sizes, from 2 oz. to 500lbs. weight, made to suit any purpose,
Spelter and plumbers solder,
Branding irons,
Mathematical instrument made and repaired,
Skeletons for umbrellas made and repaired,

AND

All kinds of REPAIRS executed in the neatest manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—CASH given for all OLD METAL, and 1/3 per pound allowed in exchange for skillets, mortars, mill inks, or branding irons.

A. DUNSCOMB,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has opened an office as a SCRIVENER, and will be thankful for favors in that line, assuring the most pointed attention, dispatch, and secrecy, when required.

He wishes to RENT out

A well fitted STORE and a commodious large CELLAR, in the corner brick house in which he resides, and will furnish a *Counting-Room* if required.

He has for SALE,

The yellow HOUSE and TENEMENT now occupied by *John Pendleton*, Esq; or will exchange the same for a *valuable* small Plantation contiguous to this city.

Also for SALE or EXCHANGE,

Five TRACTS, containing 4350 acres of *valuable patented Military LAND*, some of which certified to be and purchased as *first* rate land, and the other advantageously situated.

Richmond, May 20, 1793. (e of.)

ROBERT POLLARD

Has for SALE, on the lowest terms,

WARRANTS and CERTIFICATES, that are receivable at the treasury for arrearages of the revenue and certificate tax. He has on hand a quantity of tobacco inspected at the lower warehouses, that will answer in payment of the taxes for 1786 and 1787, & which will be sold low. Said Pollard continues to give the highest price in cash for every kind of public stock, unfunded certificates, and warrants.

☞ TREASURY LAND WARRANTS for sale.

Richmond, March 25, 1793. (tf.)

JAMES TERNAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from LONDON, and has brought with him a very extensive assortment of

MEDICINES

That he is opening at his Store, opposite Col. *Gamble's*, and also at his Store in *Bellingbrook* street, *Petersburg*, which are fresh and of the best quality, having laid them in with CASH, at the APOTHECARY'S HALL, LONDON, he is enabled and is determined to sell on so low terms as to make it worth the attention of any person wanting MEDICINES.

HE sincerely thanks his FRIENDS for the encouragement he has already experienced, and hopes to merit a continuation of their favours.

☞ COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS and APOTHECARIES are assured that they shall have a liberal discount on taking a quantity.

Richmond, May 20, 1793.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Old-street, on *Tuesday* night, the 2d current, a Negro fellow, named GILBERT, late the property of Mr. COCHRAN of *New-Castle*.—He is a tall well built fellow, between 30 and 40 years of age, has a sullen look, is an excellent waterman, and will probably endeavour to hire himself to that business—He carried with him a mixt woollen jacket and overalls, a drab coloured jacket, two shirts, and three yards and a half of osnaburg, a narrow axe, two dogs, one a black with cropt ears and tail, the other a greyish colour, both had white faces and legs, and are excellent hunters.—Whoever will deliver me the said Negro, or secure him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and have all reasonable expences paid. All masters of vessels and others, are hereby forewarned from employing or harbouring the said Negro, under penalty of prosecution—It is supposed he is gone towards *New-Castle* or *Hanover Town*, where he has got a wife.

ANDREW MITCHEL.

Petersburg, July 4, 1793. (tf)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to those whose bonds are in my possession, for the purchase of Negroes on the 17th of December last, that I have appointed Mr. *Thomas T. Page*, to attend at *Fredericksburg* on the 17th of *December* next, for the purpose of receiving the amount of said bonds; and that unless they are punctually paid, (agreeably to the terms of sale) interest will be charged from the date, and the bonds put in suit immediately, without discrimination.

JOHN TAYLOE.

Mount Airy, 1st May, 1793. (t2oD)

I HAVE claims to about 250,000 acres of land in the state of *Kentucky*, in different parts of that country, some of which I know to be equal to any; all of which, I am inclined to dispose of, either by an entire sale, or by admitting one, or two partners, to whom the agency on the whole will be committed.

One fourth of the contract will be required in hand, either in cash, merchandise, or such assets as may be converted to active use, the residue may be apportioned in convenient instalments. The purchasers to give security, on the land, or otherways, as suits them.

Knowing that there is a general prejudice against the titles of land in that state, which is more general than just, I am willing to stipulate in the contract that a discount or deduction shall be made, where any land may be lost, by reason of a defective title.

Any person inclining to such a purchase, is requested to write to me by post, in answer to whom, more particular information will be given.

HENRY BANKS.

February 1, 1793. (tf.)

Joseph Boyce & Co.

Respectfully acquaint their FRIENDS and the PUBLIC that their

SPRING GOODS

ARE arrived by the Eliza from London, and the Union from Liverpool—and are now opened for sale.

N. B. A variety of the most fashionable articles in MILINERY, and the newest dresses.

Richmond, May 8, 1793.

RICHARD DENNY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, That he has just arrived, with an ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which have been carefully selected, cheaply bought, and will be sold on very low terms, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

N. B. Also a few Pipes, and Quarter Casks of MADEIRA WINE.

Richmond, May 28, 1793.

FOR SALE ON CREDIT,

A TRACT OF LAND in *Surry* county, at *Ebert's* landing, on *James* river, about seven miles below *Cabin* point, adjoining Mr. *Richard Tarbrough's* plantation; containing 600 acres. It is of a good soil, lies level and well situated for cropping, possessing a large quantity of best pine and oak timber; affords a pleasant situation on the river for buildings, convenient landing for a fishery, and abounds in fish and wild-fowl. For terms apply to Mr. *Thomas Peter*, at *Cabin Point*, who is empowered to sell it. If not sold before the fourth *Tuesday* in *August* next, being *Surry* court-day, it will then be offered at Public Sale.

BENJAMIN DAY.

Fredericksburg, 1st July, 1793. (tf)

PURSUANT to the Last Will and Testament of Mr. Thomas Fox, *deceased*, WILL BE SOLD, *at Fifteen months credit, to the Highest Bidder, at* King William *Court-house, on* Monday *the 26th day of* August *next, if fair, if not, the next fair day*;

TWO TRACTS OF LAND in said County, one containing by estimation 600 acres, lying on *Mattapony* river, two miles below *Frazer's* ferry, ten above *West Point*, three from *King* and *Queen* district court-house, and ten from *King William* court-house, adjoining the lands of Messrs. *Francis, Dandridge* and *Wm. Dandridge*. This land is of an excellent quality, generally level, well adapted to the culture of tobacco, Indian corn, wheat and rye, with a large fine marsh annexed, which may be easily reclaimed, and will then supply a sufficient quantity of hay for a large stock of cattle; it is also a beautiful situation, and abounds with fish and wild fowl. The other tract adjoining contains about 75 or 80 acres of equal quality, and all well timbered. Mr. *Nathaniel Fox*, who lives near the above lands, will shew it to any person inclinable to purchase.—Bond with approved security will be required, and possession given immediately. W. B. WALLACE, *Exec'r.*

Stafford, July 5, 1793. (6w)

To be Sold for Cash,

At next August Hanover *Court, agreeable to a decree of said Court*;

A VERY likely and valuable NEGRO MAN, belonging to the Estate of *P. Thilman, junior*, deceased, and sold to discharge the balance of a debt due *P. Woolfolk*, Executor, &c. of Capt. *P. Thilman*, deceased.

JOHN THORNTON,
EDMD. TAYLOR,
JOHN DAY,
SAML. DAY, } *Commiss'rs.*

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just opened a fresh and complete Assortment of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dyes, Spices, Perfumes, and Patent Medicines; among which are Dalby's Carminative for the gripes and other disorders in young children; Rymer's Cordial and Nervous Tincture for the gout, &c. and Dr. Fothergill's Universal Nervous Cordial Drops, prepared by Dr. Freeman—Also, white and brown Sugar Candies, Barley Sugar, Peppermint Sugar Drops, candied Citron, Preserved Ginger and Eryngo Roots, Pearl Barley, Sago, Salop, Isinglass, Hartshorn Shavings, Saltpetre, Gold and Silver Leaf, best London Lancets, Heslop's Fly-Water, and Bird Lime, for killing flies and catching birds—with many other useful articles.

For the future, the business of his Shop will be conducted by himself; and all prescriptions, and every other kind of medicine, shall be truly and faithfully prepared and compounded; carefully put up, and delivered with his own hands, and on moderate terms. But as the subscriber is now far advanced in the decline of life, he rather wishes to dispose of his STOCK in TRADE, and rent out his whole house for the term of years he has leased it for, and retire from business altogether.

WILLIAM CARTER, Senior.

N. B. My BRICK STORE and DWELLING-HOUSES in the city of Williamsburg, are for sale. For terms, apply to Mr. Robert Saunders, attorney at law, in said city, who is authorised to dispose of the same.

W. C. sen.

BENJAMIN DU VAL

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that he has just imported from LONDON, in the ship POWHATAN, a general assortment of MEDICINES, Painters' colours, Perfumery, Confectionary, and Patent Medicines of all kinds, which he is now selling by wholesale and retail, at the sign of the

GOLDEN MORTAR,

next door above Mr. WILLIAM GALT'S store.

Those who may be pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend on receiving Medicines that are genuine and of the best quality, as he has carefully inspected the whole, and discarded all that was in the least defective—and having imported the best Medicine trenches, and no pounded Medicines, he is enabled to offer such as will bear the strictest examination as to quality and fineness—an object of importance to every practitioner of physic, as those which are imported in powder are often adulterated, and seldom made sufficiently fine.

A considerable allowance will be made to wholesale purchasers, and others may be supplied on as low terms as genuine medicines can be afforded.

N. B. He continues to practise physic as usual, and those who may be pleased to employ him may rely on the strictest attention to their respective cases, and on the most moderate terms.

W A N T E D,

Rattle-snake root, Black-snake root, Ipecacuanha root, (commonly called Indian physic) the gums of the peach, cherry, persimon and sweet gum trees, for which the highest price will be given.

JULY 12, 1793.

MR. DAVIS.

THE very affecting catastrophe of the unhappy affairs of the inhabitants of Cape-Francois which appeared in your last paper, occasioned the inclosed to be sent to you—nothing doubting that the disposition to afford comfort to the heart tended with affliction, and to preserve the wretched remains of these once flourishing but now fallen families, is but congenial with that of most of our fellow-citizens—should you find it convenient to insert it in your next paper—and it is in the smallest instance found conducive to put in motion these desirable purposes, it will no doubt afford infinite pleasure to many and particularly to

Sir, Yours,

BENEVOLUS.

TO THE

COMPASSIONATE CITIZENS of AMERICA.

Hoc maxime officii est, ut maximè opis indigeat, ita ei potiſſimum ſuccurari. TULLY.

THE right to freedom, is the natural and unalienable right to all men—the virtues of good men flourish in this soil; they are nourished, and grow to perfection.—Benevolence is but another term for humanity, for it is a part of human nature though too often defaced by the want of duly cultivating the mind;, the hearts of men led by this principle will ever feel for the distresses of their fellow creatures, they will at the first indications of distress, fly to the relief of the sufferer. The sons of America basking in the sunshine of freedom, that first blessing of abounding Heaven, cannot be deficient in this essential of a good man's character—they have experienced the horrors of war.—They have seen it in every destructive form.—Parents have been bereaved of their children, the tenderest of connections have experienced the inexpressible sensations of separation by the bloody hands of the destroyers of their peace—friends, the dearest friends have been divided forever—death in every fearful form hath strided o'er your plains; your country hath been ravaged—your habitations defolated—fire—sword—and death at length were terms familiar. But, thanks to all gracious Heaven! the storm is overblown, America has been successful—America now rises not only superior to her difficulties, but enjoys as the fruit of her contest the blessing—the inestimable blessing of peace—her name resounds through the nations of the earth—her traffic is extended to the utmost borders of the ocean—wealth from all parts flows in upon her—Nations rejoice in owning her their friend—her citizens are happy—they are in peace—their felicity is undisturbed. This then is the happy soil where benevolence and the sister virtues will flourish, where the wretched shall not want a friend. America will be grateful—gratitude to a nation to whom she owes so much will be not the *least* incitement to hasten her to the relief of its suffering citizens—the citizens of France, the late inhabitants of Cape-François, fly for refuge to the arms of America—not for refuge alone, but for bread to sustain their almost exhausted bodies—behold! O ye sons of nature, the uncertainty of human things—one moment sees us in the fullest enjoyment of human life—the next, we are fallen to the lowest depth of human debasement—yes, they are come, but who, and what are they, the feeling heart dares hardly attempt to say.—They are the broken remains of families—who but one week since possessed all the blessings that man while in his terrestrial state can wish for.—Sweet domestic life—husband—wife—parent—children—friends—terms most dear—all were theirs—and fortune too, that nothing might be wanting, threw in its ample aid—then might be seen the delighted father with eyes sparkling with pleasure ruminating on the future prospects of his darling child, children rising under the auspices of indulgent but attentive parents, to become valuable members of society, and an honour to their families and country—but, mark! alas, the lot of humankind—and who can say to-morrow I shall be happy? The cruel and relentless enemy—the ferocious savage band—break in when least suspected—and when the defenceless citizen is retired to rest—when the affectionate mother clasping her beloved offspring to her breast, is lost in sleep—then, in that hour when man by nature is left most unguarded,—then divested by all those noble virtues which dignify the man, and which without the brute, is to be preferred, break in with fell intent, and spare not age nor sex—while horrid conflagration spreads around ruin, terror, death.—But spare, oh! spare the shocking narrative—ask not for further explanations—let grief excuse—and let the humane mind labouring under the ideas inseparable from such incidents, paint for itself the heart-rending story—but these are come, my friends and fellow-citizens, the remains of that so lately flourishing people, whose extensive fortunes exalted them to an equality with the great ones, of the earth—are come to deplore your pity upon their unequalled distresses—they who are citizens of that nation to whom you are in a great measure indebted for all your present enjoyments—and who might therefore claim your assistance as their due—But they present themselves before you as your fellow-men—as men, whom though once placed by the smiles of fortune in a situation to afford relief to others, are now become objects of commiseration themselves, they draw upon those virtues for relief—for which your fame, as wafted to their isle, had rendered you so honourably distinguished—let us then fly, with unremitted speed to their assistance—let persons be appointed to whom with ready hand we may convey something from our abundance for their support—let us mitigate and soften their anguish—let us give food to the hungry and cloathing to the naked—so shall the aged now absorbed in grief—once more revive, and in silent tears express their gratitude—their youth are come with sentiments of veneration and esteem, will bless the bounteous hand that nourishes their aged parents and themselves—while the tender infants spread their little arms and seem in smiling innocence to add their thanks—all, all invites us to the pleasing task—deeds like this raise man above himself; they have their source from Heaven—it is the divinity that stirs within us, and stimulates to actions great and good—one in each neighbourhood may be chosen to the happy office of receiving—to administer by the most speedy and most likely measure to the relief of the distressed, and if inconvenient, to do this themselves, to transmit to those who may be appointed for that purpose—if any other may be more eligible let it be adopted—and let experience verify, that the hospitality of America is never solicited in vain.

LONDON, MAY 7.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Thursday, April 25.

STAGNATION OF PUBLIC CREDIT.

Mr. Pitt said, that he had conversed with several persons on the present state of Public Credit. It was a subject of great National Importance, and he was desirous of hearing every thing that could be suggested on the business. It was his intention originally to have stated a particular proposition to the House, but, on consideration, he conceived, that it would be better to have it first brought before a Select Committee, where it could be matured, and then submitted to the consideration of the House. He concluded by moving, that "a Select Committee be appointed, consisting of fifteen, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of Commercial Credit, and report the same to the House." The motion was agreed to, and the Committee was appointed.

LORD AUCKLAND.

Mr. Sheridan said, that the motion which he would have the honour of submitting to the House, was not the result of any personal dislike to Lord Auckland, as it had more particularly for its object, to call forth an explanation of the nature and object of the present war. It had received from the other side of the House the character of a motion of great importance. It was of great importance to three descriptions of people, those who concurred in the opinion of the necessity of the war, as a war of aggression on the part of the French. Those who approved of it, on the grounds of expediency, to prevent the acquisition of territory to the French, and to curtail the circulation of their principles—and a third description, who argued, that War was unavoidable, to preserve our faith with our allies. It was by some said that the War was necessary for the security of Great-Britain, and that we must remain at the mercy of France if we did not proceed to War. From these various opinions, he did not mean to fix any charge of inconsistency on the various supporters of the War, but he meant to shew that no party ever conceived it to be a War of acquisition or extermination.—All parties agreed with his Majesty's Ministers as to the last point, and while they disclaimed these, he insisted that they could not, consistently, support the memorial delivered by Lord Auckland to their High Mightinesses. It was never supposed, that the War was carried on, either for the purposes of extermination, or to avenge crimes which have been committed, no matter how atrocious.

If Administration confessed that these were their objects, then they abandoned those grounds on which they originally proposed hostilities. If, he said, that Lord Auckland supposed that Parliament, after avowing their motives for going to War, would now disclaim them in consequence of his Lordship's Memorial, he trusted that he would find himself disappointed.—He conceived that his Lordship was better employed, if not better qualified, in reconciling *desertions* in Holland than in attempting to make Parliament contradict itself, and be subservient to his sentiments. He declared, while speaking of his Lordship as a political character, he could have no personal motive: but it was impossible to give just weight to the motion he would propose, without taking a retrospect of Lord Auckland, when in a similar situation to that in which he so awkwardly stood at present. He declared that his Majesty's Minister at the Hague was not justified in signing the Memorial placed on the table. It was such as Lord Auckland should have been ashamed to sanction by his name; he was not authorised by any language of Parliament to sign such a paper, in doing which he assumed an officious ostentation that placed him more in the light of a Viceroy than the Ambassador from an Independent Nation. His conduct was improper and undignified; he ought to recollect who he represented, and it was weak in him to suppose, that British soldiers would be induced to fight with more courage, or strike harder blows in consequence of the bullying language of a British Ambassador. Mr. Sheridan continued, by observing, that he did not see how the War could ever be concluded. The Memorial stigmatized France as a nation of miscreants, and with such it was impossible for any power, consistent with its dignity, to treat. To shew the folly of such impetuosity and mistaken consequence, Mr. Sheridan proceeded to quote a passage from a popular and admired writer. This author wisely remarked, 'That a wise and polished nation should, while at 'war with another, cautiously abstain from any 'opprobrious or ungenerous expressions, calculated 'to excite animosity. A person ought to respect 'himself in the person of his enemy, a thought not to 'deprive himself of the means of conciliation. Such 'gross language acted as an eternal preventative to 'peace. Such language was a disgrace at this civilized period, inasmuch as it imitated those savage 'drunkards, whose expressions irritated their enemy, and left them without means of preventing 'everlasting warfare.' He thought that a copy of this passage should be sent to Lord Auckland, as a guide to his future conduct, and if this had not the desired effect, he could produce an author whom his Lordship would not think the less high authority, because of himself, and there shew him, by his own words, the impropriety, imprudence and impolicy, of his conduct. The answer from their High Mightinesses to his Lordship's Memorial, was proper, and tempered with wisdom. They decline echoing the words of his Lordship, which pledged this nation to punish them with the '*Sword of the law.*' They pledged themselves only, not to yield them an asylum, which was just and wise. Lord Auckland, he observed, remained silent on this business from January until the fifth or sixth of April, during that period he never once called on the Dutch to strengthen the resolution of other powers. The motive he had in presenting his Memorial at this period, was obvious; there were four or five persons supposed to be concerned in the transaction, which every man must lament, then in custody, and on the road to Maestricht. If the House would attend to the Memorial, as worded in French, it would perceive, that in consequence of these persons being made prisoners, his Lordship had adopted this measure, by which he pronounces a right of putting them to death with the sword of the law. This Memorial seemed to assume a right of putting all those to death who had been concerned in anywise in the death of the King. So that all in their power, and all that come within their reach, were to be sacrificed. But his Lordship should consider, while his Memorial denounced eight million of people, who were actually concerned (as far as the Memorial goes) in the death of the King, that the hostages sent by Dumourier, were hostages for the living, and not for the dead. If these were to fall by the sword of the law, according to his Lordship's doctrine, how would he answer for the consequence? They were sent as hostages for the Queen and Dauphin; and what would be the risk of the latter, if the former were sacrificed? Three days after they had been taken, it was impossible that Lord Auckland should have received advice from this country, and so far bethought him responsible for his conduct. He said, that those specified in his Memorial should be made a lesson and example to mankind.

There was, Mr. Sheridan observed, an inauspicious similarity in this war, and that of America. When his lordship was sent a commissioner to America, he made use of the same words. The country was aware how we profited by his lessons and examples, and the consequences that resulted from pursuing a war of avowed extermination. These declarations were reprobated during the American war, by Mr. Fox, Mr. Powis, and Sir William Young, in one house, and the dukes of Grafton and Richmond in the other. They were right in their predictions, except one, they take not a lesson from the consequences of that war. [*Here Mr. Sheridan quoted a passage of Mr. Burke in condemnation of those principles by which the advocates are actuated that support the present war.*] The language used by Lord Auckland with respect to France, tends to make peace remote, and the indignant terms in which the French have been spoken of by Mr. Burke, must render the prospect of peace far distant. If administration declares, that all overtures towards peace are fruitless, until the French subscribe to any form of government, which the confederated powers shall fancy, all efforts at reconciliation must be impracticable. If any country is admitted a public enemy, Mr. Sheridan insisted that she should be considered as such, no matter what form of government she should adopt. No matter how that form of government, whether by conspiracy or otherwise, it is attained. All wars must be carried on agreeable to the law of nations, else we might put a price on the heads of Frenchmen, as we have formerly on the heads of wolves, and by provoking retaliation, make it a war of the most savage barbarity. The memorial of lord Auckland by advertising the French as a band of conspirators, went to this effect. If he spoke the sentiments of his majesty's ministers, let them avow them, and let them see whether Englishmen will patiently sanction such a war. If the people of France are to be hunted to death, how is peace to be had?—For the memorial not only reaches to the convention, but to the army, the commune, and all the departments.—If you were to hang all those philosophers, others would rise in their place; if these were the principles of the war, they dare not be avowed, if they were not, then his majesty's ministers should join in reproving lord Auckland. He was sincerely of opinion, that Great-Britain was the dupe to the confederated powers, whose views were aggrandizement, and if she were not the dupe, she must have agreed to partake of a slice of France. If that were the case, endless jealousy must ensue, and eternal wars must be the inevitable consequence. He was not inclined to speak disrespectfully of crowned heads, but their motives could not be concealed. Their violation of all faith, was long the scourge of mankind, and the foundation of the most bloody and sanguinary wars. There was no man that could compliment the king of Prussia, either on his justice or worth, when he encouraged the Brabanters in their revolt, and afterwards delivered them over to be punished for their confidence. In this transaction he conceived that it would be admitted Great-Britain was no trifling accessary. If the partition of Poland was the object of the Emperor and the Empress, it Mr. Burke read to them what he had wrote, with so much animation on the revolution in that country, he would implore them to desist from their object. These politics were rather introduced at an awkward period, when the crowned heads of Europe have declared war against France, under the pretext of her spirit of aggrandizement. He surely should also advise the king of Prussia not to have seized upon Dantzick and Thorn, while by Divine Providence, he had combined to prevent the French from extending their territories. [*Mr. Sheridan here read a most enthusiastic and animated eulogy of Mr. Burke's on the revolution of Poland, in which he gloried in her emancipation, which produced the most beneficial effects to the country, and insured happiness, in the whole chain of society, from the king to the peasant.*]

[*To be continued.*]

BOSTON, JULY 4.

GOOD NEWS FROM FRANCE!

Tuesday last arrived in this port the ship Fortitude, Capt. Oaks, in 51 days from Ostend. The accounts by Capt. Oaks, confirm the representations we have heretofore given, of the state of affairs between the powers at war on the frontiers of France; and are highly favourable to our gallant republican friends in that country, notwithstanding the insinuations of a tory writer in last Saturday's Centinel, who has taken the utmost pains to give an unfavourable complexion to the prospects and present circumstances of the French nation.

Just before Capt. Oaks left Ostend, he was informed, by his merchant, (a gentleman of veracity) that there had been a very severe action between the English troops, commanded by the Duke of York, and a party of the French, in which the former were defeated, with the loss of 1200 men.—This was however told him in a whisper, (though it was believed to be a fact by his informant) as no disagreeable news was suffered to be published in Ostend, that place being in the hands of a British garrison, and under the same regulation and influence as this town was when the British had possession of it. Some of the English troops marched out of Ostend a few days before Capt Oaks left it, with much the same appearance that the second division marched to Charlestown, at the Battle of Bunker's-Hill, looking grave, and apprehensive of the catastrophe that awaits them.

Capt. Oaks further informs, that no place was yet besieged belonging to the French, though it was said that Dunkirk and Lisle would soon be invested by the combined troops.

Col. Hichborn, of Dorchester, who has lately travelled through France, was at Ostend with Capt. Oaks, on his way from Paris to London, upon private business. In conversation with a number of British officers, at a hotel in Ostend, the Colonel ridiculed, and contradicted positively, the English rumours of the starved condition of our illustrious allies, and asserted, that they had plenty of provisions, &c. and he was confident that they would surmount their present difficulties, and establish a free constitution. Capt. Oaks was informed by a lieutenant of a British ship of war, that they had orders to stop all provisions in American vessels bound to France; which they had accordingly done. A vessel from Baltimore, was seized by the English, and carried into one of their ports, where she was lost. The vessel's name Capt. Oaks heard, but has forgot. ["Modern Generosity," this, with a vengeance!]

Capt. Oaks, on his passage home, spoke with a French frigate of 32 gun, the commander of which informed him that they had, a day or two before, engaged with a British frigate of 40 guns, with whom they had a long and bloody battle, and then agreed to part by consent. The Captain of the French frigate and 40 of the crew were killed in this engagement. The loss of the enemy he did not know.

Upon the whole, the French are acknowledged on all hands, to fight desperately—their numbers immense, and their resources equivalent; and yet some, even in this town, talk of a counter-revolution. A counter-revolution indeed! An event as improbable as absurd, and as impolitic as impolitic. In short, it cannot be, consistent with the republican principles which prevail almost universally in that kingdom.

FRENCH AGRICULTURE.

IT will be recollected by those who are at all versed in the history of the French revolution, that the Bishop of Autun, the patriotic M. Talleyrand Perigard, an Ecclesiastic of reputation and great talents, in the National Assembly, proposed to alienate the Church lands, on the 10th of October, 1789, for the benefit of the nation. These lands, constituting one quarter, it is said, of the whole territory of France and worth 180 millions sterling, at a moderate computation, were but indifferently cultivated in the hands of the Clergy but are now divided into small lots and sold to the yeomanry, who before were but the Vassals of the Lords in possession of the soil. The consequence is, that the Agriculture of France at this moment, is more flourishing than at any former period. The prospects this year in particular, are highly favourable in this point; as it is supposed there was never more ground under cultivation. The peasantry to a man may still be employed in cultivating their fields, and leave millions from the great towns to fight the battle of liberty. The Clergy too are more equally provided for, as the highest salary by a law of the National Convention, is no more than 3600 dollars, the lowest, 60*l.* sterling: so that in all respects the nation will be benefited by this measure in the highest degree; and it will and must be viewed as the strong hinge of the Revolution as it tends to multiply the resources of the Republic, and level those monstrous inequalities among the Ecclesiastics, which are at once a reproach to religion, and the destruction of civil liberty.

Extract of a letter from Lyons, (France) to a gentleman in this town, dated the 26th April, 1793, and received by a vessel lately arrived at Baltimore, from Havre de Grace.

"Since my last, of the 24th of February, our armies have been obliged to retreat before our enemies in Flanders, by the treason of our Generals: But that check has not disheartened the nation, which has since displayed more energy than ever; 600,000 men have enlisted in less than a month; the patriotism of our National Guards is above all expression; never was such an emulation; fathers dispute with their sons the honour of marching to the frontiers; my two Clerks have gone as cheerfully as if they had been going to a ball; I would have already marched myself, was I not afflicted with a cruel gravel, which torments me more and more.—There are some partial insurrections in Britanny, fomented by the Emigrants and nonjuring Priests, but as we hear every day that the insurgents are driven from every quarter, we have great hopes that tranquility will soon be restored.

"Our city had the reputation of being Aristocratic, but we have so well expelled from our walls the enemies of liberty and equality, that not only have we regained the esteem of the other departments, but we enjoy the greatest tranquillity.

"The price of provisions is high when compared with the usual prices, but not higher than in the years 1768 and 1771. White bread is six sous per pound, middling four sous and an half, common three sous: Wheat sells from 10 livres and 10 sous, to 11 livres per bushel: Meat 8 and 10 sous per pound: Wine costs 70 and 80 livres a cask, and its high price is owing to the badness of the last crop.

"Trade is neither bad nor good—but generally dull."

[Lyons is a large manufacturing town in the heart of France—The British papers represent it as the scene of great disorders—The above extract is from a person of undoubted veracity, and is the latest news, to be depended on from that part of France.]

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 13.

The following is a list of vessels belonging to the United States sent into St. Kitt's by English privateers. Barque Commerce, W[illegible] ——— Brig Dispatch, Marshal, of Boston—brig Peter Augustus, Robinson, Philadelphia—Schooner Harriot, Brooks, Alexandria, Sloop Polly, Corrin, R. Island—Sloop —, Kouch, Newbury-port—Sloop ——, New-York——Brig——, Lawrence, ditto; besides many others whose names our informant could not recollect.

Capt. Odlin, arrived here this week from St. Eustatius, informs that on the 8th of June last, he was chased by a privateer schooner of six guns and about twenty-five men, fitted out at St. Kitt's; but his vessel being a faster sailer, he kept on till he came to anchor in the road and under the Fort of St. Eustatius, when he was boarded by the privateer, the officer of which presented a pistol at Captain Odlin's breast and threatened to take his life if he did not get under sail and go out. Capt. Odlin refused, and told him to execute his threat if he dared; mentioning at the same time that the papers could be produced to satisfy him as to the property and cargo. The officer offered some further threats. A complaint of this treatment was made to the governor of St. Eustatius, who treated it very lightly.

The last accounts from France are very favourable to the cause of the Republic.—In addition to the victory over the Duke of York, in which his loss was 1200 men, killed and disabled, there had also been an engagement between the French and Spanish forces, near Bayonne, in which the Spaniards met with a severe repulse and were driven back to St. John de Luz, which is on the frontier. In their retreat being stopped by a river a great number perished in attempting to swim it. The French returned to Bayonne, in and near which they have a powerful army. In France there was plenty of every species of provisions, and in general at moderate prices. Every impartial stranger, that had an opportunity of seeing, represented the idea of foreign conquest as absolutely impossible.

The English vessels of war had received orders to stop all American vessels carrying provisions to France; several had been seized in consequence, and carried into their ports. Six hundred thousand men had enlisted in the middle departments of France in one month, and three millions could be raised, if necessary, of able and determined men. The prospects of their this year's crops were very favourable, and more ground under cultivation at any former period under the monarchy.

The brig Boone, Brown, of New-York, from Port-au-Prince to Philadelphia, was [illegible] and plundered on the 1st of June last, by a British privateer, Harris, of Kingston—then made a prize of ordered for Jamaica; retaken on the 4th by a French 74 and carried to the Cape, from whence she sailed with the fleet on the 24th, after being released by the 74; and arrived here last Tuesday. The American schooner Cleopatra is arrived here from Corunna.—The day she left it, fell in with an English ship from Liverpool, from the captain of which they received much ill usage without the least provocation.—On the 20th she fell in with another English ship who not only treated them with the basest language and brutality, but plundered the supercargo on board, and while there plundered the schooner of her live stock, wines, and various other articles. The ship's name was covered over with painted canvas, to prevent being known.

Other abuses without number are daily committed on the subjects of the United States, at sea, by British vessels.

NEW-YORK, *July* 16.

Extract of a letter from London, dated May 1.

"Dumourier's defection has not hurt the cauſe of freedom, it rather has been an evidence of the firmneſs of the French army; for though ſome of the ſoldiery were deluded by him, almoſt all of them have returned to their duty, and have fought very bravely under their newly appointed General Dampierre.

"I have committed to the care of Captain Truxton, Morning Chronicles up to this day; by them you will ſee the preſs the commerce of this nation is at preſent involved in, and the efforts government is making to relieve it; the reſult is dubious, I think adding to the paper will be increaſing the evils."

Yeſterday morning arrived in port, the French frigate L'Ambuſcade, Capt. Bompard, after a cruize of 25 days from this port. At 12 o'clock ſhe fired a ſalute in commemoration of the deſtruction of the Baſtile in France, 14th July, 1789.

In honour of the day, a number of patriotic French and American citizens aſſembled at Corre's, where an elegant entertainment was provided; the National colours of France, and the 13 ſtripes of America were diſplayed in ſeveral parts of the city: and in the evening an invitation was given by the Tamany Society, to the French conſul and other citizens, at their Wigwam, where a cold collation was provided.

Extract of a letter from a captain of an American veſſel at St. Euſtatia, dated 23d of June, 1793, received yeſterday.

"The Engliſh privateers play the deuce with American veſſels, that have no ſea letters or paſs; that is to ſay, they carry them into port, overhaul them from ſtem to ſtern, and oftentimes detain them a week or upwards before they will permit them to go; they go through an examination, in which they are ſworn and queſtioned by the king's attorney, whatever he pleaſes to aſk, which muſt be very embarraſſing.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 13.

At a meeting of the Democratic Society of Pennſylvania, held at the city of Philadelphia, for the ſaid city, July 3d, 1793—

On motion, Ordered, That the Committee of Correſpondence do publiſh in one or more of the public newſpapers of this city, the Principles, Articles, and Regulations agreed upon by this meeting, together with a liſt of the names of the officers thereof, and the Circular Letter ordered to be ſent to the different counties.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN PORTER, *Secretary.*

Principles, Articles, and Regulations, agreed upon by the Members of the DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY *in Philadelphia, May* 30, 1793.

THE Rights of Man, the genuine objects of ſociety, and the legitimate principles of government, have been clearly developed by the ſucceſſive revolutions of America and France. Thoſe events have withdrawn the veil, which concealed the dignity and the happineſs of the human race, and have taught us, no longer dazzled with adventitious ſplendour, or awed by antiquated uſurpation, to erect the Temple of Liberty on the ruins of palaces and thrones.

At this propitious period, when the nature of Freedom and Equality is thus practically diſplayed, and when their value, (beſt underſtood by thoſe who have paid the price of acquiring them) is univerſally acknowledged, the patriotic mind will naturally be ſolicitous, by every proper precaution, to preſerve and perpetuate the bleſſings which Providence hath beſtowed upon our country;—for, in reviewing the hiſtory of nations, we find occaſion to lament, that the vigilance of the people has been too eaſily abſorbed in victory—and that the prize, which has been atchieved by the wiſdom and volour of one generation, has too often been loſt by the ignorance and ſupineneſs of another.

With a view, therefore, to cultivate a juſt knowledge of rational liberty, to facilitate the enjoyments and exerciſe of our civil rights, and to tranſmit, unimpaired, to poſterity, the glorious inheritance of a free Republican Government, the Democratic Society of Pennſylvania is conſtituted and eſtabliſhed. Unfettered by any religious or national diſtinctions, unbiaſſed by party, and unmoved by ambition, this inſtitution embraces the intereſt and invites the ſupport of every virtuous citizen. The public good is, indeed, its ſole object, and we think that the beſt means are purſued for obtaining it, when we recognize the following, as the fundamental principles of our aſſociation.

I. That the people have the inherent and excluſive right and power of making and altering forms of government; and that for regulating and protecting our ſocial intereſts, a Republican Government is the moſt natural and beneficial form which the wiſdom of man has deviſed.

II. That the Republican Conſtitutions of the United States, and of the State of Pennſylvania, being framed and eſtabliſhed by the people, it is our duty, as good citizens, to ſupport them. And in order effectually to do ſo, it is likewiſe the duty of every freeman, to regard with attention, and to diſcuſs without fear, the conduct of the public ſervant, in every department of government.

III. That, in conſidering the adminiſtration of public affairs, men and meaſures ſhould be eſtimated according to their intrinſic merits; and therefore, regardleſs of party ſpirit or political connection, it is the duty of every citizen, by making the general welfare the rule of his conduct, to aid and approve thoſe men and meaſures that have an influence in promoting the proſperity of the commonwealth.

IV. That the choice of perſons to fill the offices of government, it is eſſential to the exiſtence of a free Republic, that every citizen ſhould act according to his own judgment, and, therefore, any attempt to corrupt or delude the people in exerciſing their rights of ſuffrage, either by promiſing the favour of one candidate, or traducing the character of another, is an offence equally injurious to moral virtue and civil liberty.

V. That the people of Pennſylvania form but one indiviſible community, whoſe political rights and intereſts, whoſe national honour and proſperity muſt, therefore, at all times, be forever the ſame; and, conſequently, it is the duty of every freeman, and ſhall be the [illegible] of the Democratic Society, to remove [illegible] prejudice, to conciliate the affections, to enlighten the underſtanding, and to promote the happineſs of all our fellow-citizens.

Having united under theſe principles, we adopt the following rules and regulations for tranſacting the buſineſs of the inſtitution.

ARTICLE I.

The Society ſhall be co-extenſive with the State, but for the conveniency of the members, there ſhall be a ſeparate meeting in the city of Philadelphia, and one in each county, which ſhall chuſe to adopt this conſtitution. A member admitted in the city or in any county, ſhall of courſe be a member of the Society at large, and may attend any of the meetings wherever held.

ART. II. A meeting of the Society ſhall be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the firſt Thurſday in every month, and in the reſpective counties as often and at ſuch times as they ſhall by their own rules determine. But the Preſident of each reſpective meeting may convene the members on any ſpecial occaſion.

ART. III. The election of new members and of the officers of the Society ſhall be by ballot and by a majority of the votes of the members preſent at each reſpective meeting. But no new member ſhall be voted for at the ſame meeting at which he is propoſed. The names of the members propoſing any candidates for admiſſion ſhall be entered in a book kept for that purpoſe. Every member on his admiſſion ſhall ſubſcribe this conſtitution, and pay the ſum of half a dollar to the Treaſurer for the uſe of the ſociety.

ART. IV. The officers of the meeting in the city of Philadelphia ſhall conſiſt of a Preſident, two Vice-Preſidents, two Secretaries, one Treaſurer, and a Correſponding Committee of five members; and the meetings of the reſpective counties ſhall chuſe a Preſident and ſuch other officers as they think proper. The officers of the meeting held in the city of Philadelphia ſhall be choſen on the firſt Thurſday in January in every year.

ART. V. It ſhall be the duty of the Correſponding Committee, to correſpond with the various meetings of the Society, and with all other Societies, that may be eſtabliſhed on ſimilar principles, in any other of the United States, and to lay all communications which they ſhall make and receive, together with ſuch other buſineſs as they ſhall from time to time deem proper, before the Society at a meeting held within their reſpective counties.

ART. VI. It ſhall be the duty of the Secretaries to keep minutes of the proceedings of the ſeveral meetings; and of the Treaſurers, to receive and account for all monies to them reſpectively paid.

[*CIRCULAR.*]

YELLOW CITIZENS,

WE have the pleaſure to communicate to you a copy of the conſtitution of "THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY," in hopes that after a candid conſideration of its principles and objects, you may be induced to promote its adoption in the county, of which you are an inhabitant.

Every mind capable of reflection, muſt perceive, that the preſent criſis in the politics of nations, is particularly intereſting to America. The European confederacy, tranſcendent in power, and unparalelled in iniquity, menaces the very exiſtence of freedom. Already its baneful operation may be traced in the tyrannical deſtruction of the conſtitution, and the rapacious partition of the territory of Poland: And ſhould the glorious efforts of France be eventually defeated, we have reaſon to preſume, that for the conſummation of monarchical ambition, and the ſecurity of its eſtabliſhments, this country, the only remaining depoſitory of Liberty, will not long be permitted to enjoy in peace the honors of an independent, and the happineſs of a republican government.

Nor are the dangers ariſing from a foreign ſource, the only cauſes, at this time, of apprehenſion and ſolicitude. The ſeeds of luxury appear to have taken root in our domeſtic ſoil; and the jealous eye of patriotiſm already regards the ſpirit of freedom and equality, as eclipſed by the pride of wealth and the arrogance of power.

This general view of our ſituation, has led to the inſtitution of "THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY." A conſtant circulation of uſeful information, and a liberal communication of republican ſentiments, were thought to be the beſt antidotes, to any political poiſon, with which the vital principles of civil liberty might be attacked; for by ſuch means, a fraternal confidence will be eſtabliſhed among the citizens; every ſymptom of innovation will be ſtudiouſly marked; and a ſtandard will be erected, to which, in danger and diſtreſs, the friends of liberty may ſucceſsfully reſort.

To obtain theſe objects, then, and to cultivate on all occaſions, the love of peace, order, and harmony; an attachment to the conſtitutions, and a reſpect to the laws of our country, will be the aim of "THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY." Party and perſonal conſiderations are excluded from a ſyſtem of this nature; for, in the language of the articles under which we are united, men and meaſures will only be eſtimated according to their intrinſic merits, and their influence in promoting the proſperity of the ſtate.

From you, citizens, we hope to derive eſſential aid, in extending the ſociety, and maintaining its genuine principles. We requeſt, therefore, an early attention to the ſubject, and ſolicit a conſtant correſpondence.

We are with eſteem your
Fellow Citizens.

Philadelphia, 4th July, 1793.

Officers of the Democratic Society, for the city and liberties of Philadelphia.

David Rittenhouſe, Preſident.
William Coats, Charles Biddle, } Vice-Preſidents.
James Hutchinſon, Alexander J. Dallas, Michael Leib, Jonathan D. Sergreant, David Jackſon, } Committee of correſpondence.
Iſrael Iſrael, Treaſurer.
J. Porter, P. St. Duponceau, } Secretaries.

The Earl of Dunmore, governor of the Bahamas, has iſſued a proclamation allowing and permitting, for ſix months, computing from the 11th day of April laſt, into the ports of Naſſau, Exuma, and Turk's-Iſlands, as well in foreign as Britiſh bottoms, the following ſpecies of proviſions, viz. corn and all ſorts of grain and pulſe, flour and bread, rice, and every ſpecies of ſalt proviſions, cattle, live ſtock, and lumber of all kinds.

It is reported, ſays a correſpondent, that ſeven or eight Britiſh veſſels have ſailed from this port ſince the commencement of hoſtilities between France and England with a greater number of guns, &c. than they had on board when they arrived—and that this has been known to the miniſter of France.—However this may be, we do not hear that any repreſentation on the ſubject has been made to the executive of the United States—at any rate, we may reſt aſſured, that no tranſaction part [illegible] will be ſuffered to paſs unnoticed on the ſtrict neutrality on the one hand, or an honourable recognition of the rights of treaties on the other.

NORFOLK, JULY 20.

Sunday laſt, the 14th July, the ſuſpicious æra of the French Revolution, which made the haughty deſpots tremble, looſed the ſhackles of millions, and inſpired others with the glorious idea, that they (tho' groaning under the yoke of tyranny) ſhould be alſo free, was celebrated by the French patriots, lately arrived from Cape François, and at preſent in this town. The French ſhips of war in this harbour, were moſt beautifully decorated with the various colours of different nations: At ſun-riſe the rejoicing began with a diſcharge of cannon from a 20 gun ſloop of war, and was anſwered by all the other (French) armed ſhips in port. At 12 o'clock another diſcharge of cannon—and at ſun-ſet a third diſcharge from all the ſhips, and three hearty cheers cloſed the day; the remembrance of which ſhould fill every heart with gratitude, and draw forth the moſt fervent ejaculations of praiſe, to the Great King of Kings, by whoſe wiſe interpoſition this virtuous people have been delivered from ſlavery and oppreſſion.

We learn from Baltimore that when the ſubſcriptions were opened there for the relief of the diſtreſſed Frenchmen lately from Cape François, the Friends of Liberty who wiſh to convince the world of their gratitude to the French nation by aſſiſting a ſmall part of its members in the courſe of three quarters of an hour ſubſcribed upwards of Ten Thouſand Dollars.——CAIRA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Falmouth, to his friend in Portſmouth, dated May 10, 1793.

"A mob of 1000 men, belonging to the mines, marched into this city, and demanded the flour which was ſtored in the king's ſtores, to be ſold to them, at a moderate price, as bread was high. The Mayor and 150 ſoldiers met them, and after ſome converſation the Mayor promiſed to write to government on the ſubject: The mob gave him 8 days to have an anſwer, and if they were not relieved by that time, they threatened to march 10,000 men and take it by force.

"An American Indiaman, the Nathaniel, bound to Oſtend, was taken by a French privateer, retaken by a Liverpool privateer, and was totally loſt on the coaſt of Ireland, on her way to Liverpool—American veſſels retaken from the French, are legal prizes THEY SAY."

Richmond, July 24.

Married, on Thurſday, the 11th inſtant, Dr. WILLIAM B. HARE, of Amherſt county, to the amiable Miſs ELIZA CABELL, daughter of Nicholas Cabell, Eſq; of the ſame county.

On the 10th inſt. after a tedious and diſtreſſing illneſs, which he bore with chriſtian reſignation, departed this life DAVID JAMESON, Eſq. of York Town, a gentleman, who, through a long life, ever ſupported a moſt reſpectable character.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT we intend to petition the next General Aſſembly to diſcontinue the Tobacco Warehouſes in the town of *Alexandria*, and to reveſt the ſame in the proprietors.

HEPBURN & DUNDAS.

Alexandria, 3d July, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that *Thomas T. Page*, of *Caroline* county; *William Whitaker*, of *Williamſburg*; *George Darnall*, of *Alexandria*; *James Hunter*, of *Norfolk*; *John R. Davies*, of *Peterſburg*; *Thomas Wilſon*, of *Mecklenburg*; and *Peyton Harriſon*, of *Cumberland*; have been qualified as Deputy Marſhals, and are ready to execute any duties belonging to that office.—Letters and other papers relative thereto, poſt paid, ſhall be duly attended to at the ſeveral poſt-offices of the above mentioned towns; ſuch as may be directed to Mr. *Page* will be lodged at the *Bowling Green*; for Mr. *Wilſon*, at *John Brown's*, merchant *Peterſburg*; and for Mr. *Harriſon*, at *Carterſville*. Any buſineſs to be attended to in the city of *Richmond*, or the country around, will be directed to Mr. *Page*, in my abſence to *Philadelphia*.

D. M. RANDOLPH, *Marſhal.*

Preſqu'iſle, 22d July, 1793.

By virtue of a power veſted in me to ſecure the payment of a ſum of money to Meſſrs. Lawrence & Dabney, *will be ſold to the Higheſt Bidder, for ready money, at* Moſs's *Tavern, on* Saturday *the* 10th *day of* Auguſt next;

A TRACT OF LAND containing one thouſand acres (be the ſame more or leſs) lying in the county of *Jefferſon* and State of *Kentucky*, on *Blackford's* creek, adjoining on the upper ſide of Col. *Francis Taylor's* ſurvey of 3,000 acres. The patent of the above land may be ſeen by application to the ſubſcriber.

W. BERKELEY.

Richmond, July 18, 1793.

For the Benefit of the UNDERWRITERS, *will be Sold to the Higheſt Bidder, for* ready money, *at* Aylett's *Warehouſe, on* Tueſday *the* 30th *inſtant,*

A TRUSS of LINENS, &c. imported in the *Harriot*, Capt. *Magruder*, from *London*, and damaged.

(1) JAMES GOVAN.

King William County, July 12, 1793.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the Subſcriber, on the 21ſt of *June* laſt, a Negro woman Named CICELEY, about 28 years old, very likely, bright coloured, has loſt one of her fore teeth, has a large ſcar on one of her arms near the hand, cut by a ſcythe.—She formerly belonged to Mr. *Hollebeck*, in *Culpepper*, but I expect ſhe will go to *Richmond* town, as ſhe has formerly lived there. Whoſoever ſecures ſaid negro, ſo that I get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if ſent to *Harriſburgh* in *Rockingham* county.

Beware to ſecure her well, for ſhe is very wicked and full of flattery.

BENJAMIN TALLMAN.

JULY 12th, 1793. [1W]

☞ To thoſe whom it may Concern.

THE ſubſcriber hereof, a reſident of *Kentucky*, having under his management as ſurveyor, a very extenſive diſtrict of the military lands north-weſt of the *Ohio*, on the waters of the *Scioto*, wherein is contained a great deal of land that is now vacant, and of the firſt quality, which he has in his power to locate to a great advantage; as there has never as yet been a ſurvey made on theſe waters, and comparitively ſpeaking, but few enteries, which buſineſs will be attended to by the ſubſcriber, and which he will tranſact with the greateſt circumſpection to avoid interferences (the buſineſs there is now under a ſtrict regulation) and as ſuch he offers his ſervices to as many as are inclined to favour his propoſals; which is the one third part for location (that being the general allowance made for that hazardous buſineſs.) Gentlemen having on hand any military land-warrants of the continental line, that they wiſh to diſpoſe of, or have them located, and the buſineſs ſtrictly attended to, may have an opportunity of ſtipulating a contract with the ſubſcriber, who will attend in perſon for that purpoſe in *Peterſburg*, at *Armiſtead's* Tavern, on the 9th of *Auguſt*, and in *Richmond* at the Eagle Tavern on the 10th, at the *Sweet Springs* on the 23d and 24th, he being then on his return to *Kentucky*, to purſue the buſineſs with ſpeed. Thoſe who have an intereſt in that country, will conſider the benefit reſulting from having an agent whoſe intereſt will run parallel with theirs, as the real and intrinſic value of the ſurveys are much enhanced by a diſcreet location.

LUCAS SULLIVANT.

Waſhington Town, Maſon County, Kentucky. 4ll
July 24, 1793.

A FEW Tickets of the WASHINGTON HOTEL LOTTERY, for Sale at this Office.

IT ſeldom happens that the diſputes or quarrels of individuals are of ſuch ſignificance, that either of the parties ſhould addreſs a tribunal, ſo awful as this, and ſo publicly as I now do; but when the intrinſic merits of the caſe are thus important, or conſequences which follow afterwards produce a neceſſity, it behooves thoſe whoſe characters may be at ſtake, to ſhew the leading facts, and to arreſt the progreſs of untruth.

On the 4th of this month, a day memorable for the bleſſed conſequences to the liberties of America, and I hope ultimately of the world, a day which is generally appropriated to mirth, the different military companies of the city of *Richmond*, appeared in their uniforms and under arms, among which Captain *Giles* commanded a company dreſſed in hunting ſhirts, a uniform ſacred to the cauſe of freedom, and baneful to the ſatellites of tyranny and kingcraft—on the ſame day, a conſiderable party were collected at a ſpring near *Manheſter*, among whom was Mr. *John Boyd*, of *Richmond*, and myſelf—Mr. *Boyd* belonged to the troop of cavalry of *Richmond*—a converſation was introduced particularly relating to the new corps who wore hunting ſhirts—Mr. *Boyd* was extremely ſarcaſtic in his language, and finally obſerved that they were a ſet of damn'd raſcals; unwilling at ſuch a place, and on ſuch an occaſion to create a quarrel, and not willing to become the volunteer for thoſe who would prefer to revenge their own quarrels; I replied, that I believed there were as great raſcals belonging to the horſe as there were in Captain *Giles'* company. This obſervation I ſolemnly declare was intended for Mr. *Boyd* only—here the converſation ended.—I thought it my duty to inform Captain *Giles*; he inſiſted that I ſhould go with him to Mr. *Boyd*:—I did ſo; charged him with his own words; he denied them, and an affray enſued.—The cauſes and manner of this are variouſly reported, ſome have inſinuated that Mr. *Boyd* did not uſe the words—and others have made illiberal concluſions; I repeat again that he did uſe them, and I prove my aſſertions by the certificate of Captain *Smith*, of *Cheſterfield*, who was preſent, which is annexed. With reſpect to Mr. *Boyd*, or his coadjutors, I have no favour to aſk of them; I am ſatisfied with my conduct; and while it ſhall pleaſe Providence to grant me reſidence in a land of liberty, I ſhall certainly reſent the inſults of thoſe who attempt to impoſe a public odium on a reſpectable part of the community, becauſe the character of one man is doubtful, and as to which, I never have, nor will interfere.

LEIGH CLAIBORNE.

July 14, 1793.

"IT behooves thoſe whoſe characters may be at "ſtake, to ſhew the leading facts, and to ar"reſt the progreſs of untruth."—To promote this latter obligation pointed out by Mr. *Claiborne*, the following certificates, and letter from Mr. *Francis Smith*, are humbly ſubmitted to the Public,

By their obedient Servant,
JOHN BOYD.

Richmond, July 17, 1793.

HAVING underſtood that Mr. *John Boyd*, of *Richmond*, is accuſed by Mr. *Ferdinand Leigh Claiborne*, of having, on *Thurſday* the 4th current, obſerved that the whole of Captain *William Giles's* company were a pack of damn'd raſcals; and that the obſervation was made by Mr. *Boyd* at a barbacue given at this place in celebration of that day—I hereby, in vindication of Mr. *Boyd*, declare, that I was in his company and ſat ſide by ſide of him, before, during, and after the time of converſation in which Mr. *Boyd* was ſaid by that gentleman to have dropt the obſervation, and that I heard no ſuch expreſſion.

RICHARD BAUGH.

Manheſter, July 16, 1793.

We do hereby certify that we were likewiſe in company with Mr. *John Boyd*, on the 4th current, at, before, and during the time the converſation is ſaid to have taken place, in which it is ſaid he called the whole of Captain *Giles's* company of riflemen a pack of damn'd raſcals; and we do hereby declare that we never heard any ſuch expreſſion from him, nor do we believe he made uſe of any ſuch in our preſence.

ANDREW NICOLSON.
BENJAMIN ELLIOTT.

Manheſter, July 16, 1793.

I WAS in company with Mr. *John Boyd* the 4th of *July*, 1793, the time it was ſaid he called Capt. *Giles's* company a ſet of damn'd raſcals:—I never heard Mr. *Boyd* make uſe of any ſuch expreſſion.

WILLIAM SMITH.

I WAS in company with Mr. *John Boyd* at the time it was ſaid he called Capt. *Giles's* company a ſet of damn'd raſcals:—I did not hear Mr. *Boyd* make uſe of any ſuch expreſſion.

BENJAMIN HATCHER.

AT the requeſt of Mr. *Leigh Claiborne*, to inſert the converſation that paſſed between him and Mr. *Boyd* of *Richmond*, at Mr. *William Claiborne's* ſpring on the 4th of this inſt.

Mr. CLAIBORNE came up where ſeveral of us were ſitting, and paſſed ſeveral encomiums on Capt. *Giles's* company of ſhirtmen, I obſerved that I had not heard of that corps before; and ſome perſon making mention of a certain character in ſaid company, and the different occupations moſt of them followed, Mr. *Boyd* ſaid, that he believed them to be a ſet of damn'd raſcals. Mr. *Claiborne* as well as I remember, aſked Mr. *Boyd* if he was not in the horſe company, he replied he was, then ſir there are raſcals in that corps as well as others, or words to that effect. There were others that ſpoke freely of ſome characters of Capt *Giles's* company, as well as Mr. *Boyd*, but not meaning or conveying any general reflection on ſaid company, as I thought.

Given under my hand, this 14th of July, 1793.

FRANCIS SMITH.

FRANCIS SMITH TO JOHN BOYD SIR,

THE above is a copy given to Mr. *Claiborne*—and what I have written I have written in truth, and will ſupport—and at the ſame time think as I have mentioned above, that there was no general reflection intended againſt Capt *Giles's* company by any perſon. From your's,

FRANCIS SMITH.

JULY 17, 1793.

LIST of LETTERS now remaining in the Poſt-Office, Charlotteſville, July 1ſt, 1793.

JOHN PUTHUF, Albemarle. Martin Dawſon, ditto. William Hopkins, ditto. Suſanna Clack, ditto. Nancy Smith, ditto. Rev. James Waddel, Louiſa.

VIRGINIA.

In the High Court of Chancery, May 22, 1793.

Between

John Calvert, Plt.

And

Francis Smith, surviving partner of Matslen and Smith, Defts.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; On the motion of the plaintiff, by his council, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of Henrico, in the county of Henrico, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the capitol in the city of Richmond.

(A copy)

Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

At a Court continued and held for the county of Botetourt, the 15th of May, 1793.

David May and Thomas Miller, administrators of Archibald Kyle, Plffs. } In Chancery.

AGAINST

Walter Grey, Deft.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to law and the rules of this court; and it being suggested that he is no inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here, on the second Tuesday in August next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and be published at some church in the parish of Botetourt, in the county aforesaid, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse in said county.

(A copy)

Teste, H. BOWYER, C. B. C.

At a Court of Quarterly Sessions, continued and held for Spotsylvania county, the 6th day of June, 1793.

Thomas Cochran, Complt. } In Chancery.

Against

William Smith, Deft.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here, on the first Tuesday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and published at the church door in the town of Fredericksburg, and parish of St. George, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse of said county. A copy, Teste J. CHEW, C. S. C.

At a HIGH COURT of CHANCERY, held in Richmond, *March* 18, 1793.

BETWEEN

Garland Anderson, Plaintiff,

AND

James Bullock, executor of Edward Bullock, deceased, Dft.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said Defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next *September* term, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of *Saint Martin*, in the county of *Hanover*, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the *Capitol* in the city of *Richmond*.

(A COPY) *Teste,*

(8ff) PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

At a Court of Quarterly Sessions, continued and held for Spotsylvania county, on Tuesday the 6th day of June, 1793.

William Lerman, Complainant;

against,

De Vas & Weiderman, & Lord & Urquhart, Defendants, } *In Chancery.*

THE defendants De Vas and Weiderman, not having entered their appearance; and given security according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainant by his council, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here, on the first *Tuesday* in *November* next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and published at the church door in the town of *Fredericksburg*, and parish of *St. George*, on some *Sunday* immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

(A copy)

(8ff) Teste, JOHN CHEW, C. S. C.

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond, June the 1st, 1793.

Between

Joseph Prentis, John Pierce, and William Russell, administrators, with the will annexed of Benjamin Powell, deceased, } *Plts.*

And

John Powell, William Mayo, John Mayo, William Smith, and John Beckley, executors of John Mayo, deceased, and George Mayo, devisee of the said John Mayo, } *Defts.*

THE defendants *John Powell* and *John Beckley*, not having entered their appearance, and giving security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here, on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of *Henrico*, in the county of *Henrico*, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of *Richmond*.

(A Copy)

(8w) Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

FOR SALE,

ONE pair of Burr Mill Stones, 4—6 diameter,
2 ditto, ditto, 4— ditto,
1 Burr Runner, - - 4—4 ditto,
1 Pair Cologne, ditto, 4—4 ditto,

Together with all their Furniture, Spindles, Rounds, Hoops, Hoppers, &c. &c. Also the Timber and Iron Work of 4 Cog-Wheels 8 feet 9 inches diameter, taken asunder, but which may be put up again, at a small expence.

The Stones are of good quality, and almost new.—A bargain may be had of the whole, or separately, if applied for immediately to

JAMES WARDROP.

Ampthill, June 8, 1793.

WANTED,

Two Compositors,

GOOD WORKMEN will meet with *Constant Employment.*

Enquire of the EDITOR hereof.

A Valuable Property

FOR SALE, or a LEASE of Seven Years, and Possession given the 1st of September next.

NORWICH MILLS and their Appendages, situated on the North side of *James River*, in *Henrico* County, about 12 miles below *Richmond*, consisting of a manufacturing mill, with four pair of burr stones, and every thing necessary to a merchant mill; the whole in good order. The house is 46 by 72 feet, and contains five floors, two stories are of brick, and the upper part of fram'd work, executed in the most substantial manner—a commodious brick bake-house, with two ovens in complete order; a dwelling house on a very convenient plan for the accommodation of a large family, with a good store-house, and its appendages; a convenient house for the miller and his assistants—also a suitable house for the master-cooper and baker, and their assistants, and a sufficient number of coopers shops; a stock of seasoned staves, and three or four thousand barrels ready made, if wanted—there will be annexed to the works 40 acres of very fine land, in a beautiful situation, a considerable part of it fit for meadow. The mill and all the works are perfectly safe from the common injuries so peculiar to water works—the mills are work'd by the water of two creeks conducted by canals to a deep hollow which is formed into an artificial pond near the mill—the works have been established near 10 years without any material accident when newly made, and now every part of the canals and their banks have become solid and firm—the tide water of *James* River flows to the mill door, and boats of 3 or 400 barrels burthen, can receive their load immediately at the mill, from whence 'tis about one mile to a fine harbour in *James* River, where ships of any burthen and at any season, may load in safety—besides the advantages of supplying the mills with wheat by means of a safe and easy navigation, the neighbourhood round the mills is extremely productive in wheat of the best quality—A further description is thought unnecessary.—Colonel *John Pleasants*, who lives at the mills will shew the property, and Messrs. *Thomas* and *John Pleasants* will contract either for the sale or a lease for seven years.—A purchaser on giving satisfactory security may have six years credit, paying interest from the date, and the payments divided into yearly instalments, or otherways, as may be most convenient to the purchaser—If not sold by the first day of *August*, the works will be leased to the highest bidder on the first day of *September*, upon the premises, for seven years, under the usual covenant of making due payment of the rents, and keeping and delivering the works in repair: In case a sale of this property takes place by the date aforesaid, public notice shall be immediately given to save the trouble and expence of applications for a lease. The advantageous situation of the works—the commodious and complete manner in which the whole is executed—the increasing commerce of *Virginia*, particularly in wheat and flour, with the natural advantages of this county, are circumstances which cannot escape the intelligent, and requires no comment from the proprietors.

THOS. & JOHN PLEASANTS, & Co.

Virginia, Henrico County, Norwich Mills, May 10, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly for the state of Virginia, praying that a ferry may be established across Pamunkey River, from the land of Thomas R. Rootes, in Hanover county, to the land in King William, opposite, and known by the name of Stith's plantation.

June 26, 1793.

WILL BE SOLD, to the highest bidder, for ready money, before the *Eagle Tavern*, on *Thursday* the first day of next month;

NINE full and complete shares in the JAMES RIVER CANAL COMPANY, by virtue of powers vested in us.

ROBERT POLLARD,
H. HETH.

Richmond, July 6, 1793.

FOR SALE,

THE COALPITS belonging to THOMAS RAILEY & Co. with about 230 acres of land, lying on *Falling Creek* and *Buckingham* road, in *Chesterfield* county, about twelve miles from *Manchester*. The pits are now opened, and a further description is thought unnecessary, as it is expected that any person inclined to purchase would wish to view them—possession may be had the first of *January* next. For terms apply to THOMAS or ISHAM RAILEY, living near the premises. (tf)

June 1793.

FOR SALE,

At *Gloucester* courthouse, on the first *Monday* in *August* next, to the highest bidder, for ready money, by virtue of a deed of trust to us made by *John Page*, of *Rosewell*, for the discharge of a debt to Col. *J. Jameson*, of *Culpeper* county,

THE fifteen acres of LAND, with the valuable MILL thereon, advertised by us in *April* last; also the fourth part of a share in the *Dismal Swamp Company*, and the five hundred acres in *Princess-Anne* county, lately advertised and described by the said *Page*, in *Davis's* Virginia Gazette.

Gloucester county, July 1, 1793.

PHILIP TABB.
BENJAMIN DABNEY.

(3w)

FOR SALE,

THE BRICK STORE and LUMBER HOUSE in the city of *Richmond*, at present occupied by Messrs. *Linux & Davidson*. For terms apply to *Andrew Ronald*, Esq. Attorney at Law, in *Richmond*, or to the subscriber.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Norfolk, January 13, 1793. (tf)

FOR SALE,

THREE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND in *Gloucester* county, well timbered, lying on and between the roads which run from *Gloucester* town, to the courthouse, and to *West-point*; about 8 miles from *York*, 6 from the courthouse, and 20 from *West-point*; and within 4 miles of navigation on *Ware*, *Severn*, and *York* rivers. This tract may be sold with the MILL, advertised by the Trustees, which is a valuable double-geered mill, to which it adjoins; it has two pair of stones, one of which is of fine French burr, in a large brick house, with machinery for bolting, &c. on an excellent stream, with one of the best dams in *America*. At a small expence navigation may be brought up to the mill-house; as it is, batteaus come up within 50 yards of it, in *Carter's* creek, which runs into *York* river, about 9 miles above *York* town, and the same distance from *Williamsburg*, a little below the mouth of *Queen's* creek. On the 15 acres is a good dwelling house, with a brick chimney, which place is an excellent stand for a store, tavern, brewery and distillery.

The subscriber will also sell about 500 acres of land, lying on *Carter's* creek, about a mile below the mills; and about 100 acres on *Poropotank* swamp, about 12 miles from *Urbanna* and *West-point*—also several valuable Negroes.

JOHN PAGE.

Rosewell, Gloucester county, July, 1 1793.

THE partnership of CURRIE and CRINGAN, having been dissolved by mutual consent, the last day of *December* 1792, they, since that time, continue to do business, each for their own account—They desire all those who have accounts against them during the concern of their copartnery, to bring them in for settlement; and that those indebted to them, will make immediate payment or settlement, to enable them to close the transactions of the concern as expeditiously as possible.

Richmond, July 6, 1793.

FOR SALE BY MACARTNEY & ARGYLE,

UPON A SHORT CREDIT,

Their entire stock of GOODS on hand, value about £. 3000, consisting of cloths, blankets, hats, linens, osnaburgs, and a variety of well assorted hardware, &c. &c. chiefly suited for the fall season—The whole will be disposed of together, or in separate parcels, as may best answer purchasers.

As they intend dissolving their copartnership as speedily as possible, they request all those who are indebted to them, to make immediate payment; also those who have demands against them, to make them known.

Richmond, July 8, 1793. (tf)

WILL BE SOLD,

ON MONDAY the 19th of AUGUST next, on a credit of twelve months; all the personal estate of the late JERMAN BAKER, dec. upon the plantation near *Petersburg*, consisting of thirty likely Negroes, Horses, Cattle, and Sheep. And on the following Thursday will be sold, the whole personal estate on the second branch plantation in *Chesterfield*, fourteen miles from *Petersburg*. On the days of sale the LANDS near *Petersburg* will be leased for the term of four years, and the second branch plantation for the term of six years.—Bonds with approved security will be required, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid; and as no discount can be admitted, no property will be delivered, before the due execution of bonds.

EDMUND HARRISON,
Acting Executor.

JULY 2, 1793. (t. d. f.)

WILL BE SOLD, on Monday the 15th day of July next, at the plantation in Powhatan county, lately occupied by the deceased WILLIAM RONALD,

THE whole moveable estate formerly belonging to the said decedent, consisting of near ONE HUNDRED SLAVES, a number of Waggons and Teams, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Plantation Utensils, (except the implements of husbandry at the upper plantations, which will be sold at some other time on the respective farms) and household furniture. The terms of sale, if not published at some earlier day, will be then made known, and will be such as the exigency of affairs shall require and justify.

WILLIAM BENTLEY, *Administrator.*

Powhatan county, June 10, 1793. (8w)

To be SOLD, for ready money, on *Thursday* the 1st day of *August* next, at the plantation in *Powhatan* county, lately occupied by the deceased *William Ronald*;

NINETY-SEVEN NEGROES, four waggons and teams, fifty-five horses, and all the stock of cattle, hogs and sheep, the household and kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils belonging to that plantation, one chariot and one pheaton, to satisfy the following executions to me directed, against the estate of the said *William Ronald*, deceased, in the hands of the administrator, to wit: two of *Efford Beasley*, assignee, &c.—one of *Andrew Ronald*—one of *Edward Carrington*, one of *David Ross* and Co.—and one of *David Ross*, survyving partner of *Eilbeck, Ross* and Co. The sale will continue from day to day until the whole of the above property is sold, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the aforesaid executions.

WILLIAM MOSELEY, Sheriff
of Powhatan county.

July 3, 1793.

The abovementioned executions, which have been levied since the date of my former advertisement, rendering it necessary for me to postpone the sale of the estate in my hands, as administrator of the deceased *William Ronald*, until the first day of *August* next, the whole thereof (except the plantation utensils not within the county of *Powhatan*) will on that and the following days be exposed to sale, for ready money, at the plantation whereon the said decedent formerly resided.

WILLIAM BENTLEY.

Powhatan, July 4, 1793.

HAVING in a former advertisement announced to the public, that the house of Messrs. DONALD and BURTON, of London, had stopped payment, at a time when I was uninformed of the extent of that stoppage, or what the consequences of it might be—the principal object of that advertisement being to prevent alarm as much as possible to the holders of the bills, which, as agent to the house, I had drawn and indorsed, and which by its having stopped payment, would be returned protested.

I have now the pleasure to inform the public, that no statute of bankruptcy has been taken out against the house; that they are allowed by the creditors to wind up their affairs, and still to carry on business in their own names, and for their own benefit; that consignments of tobacco, &c. will be received as formerly, and that my agency has never been revoked—The debtors to the house will therefore excuse me, for earnestly pressing them to discharge their respective balances (the situation of the affairs of the house requiring immediate aid)—and for giving this public notice, that if they do not, in a short time, suits will be brought against them indiscriminately.

JAMES BROWN.

N. B. *Meaning still to continue my agency for the house of Donald and Burton, and also, as formerly mentioned, to negociate business in my own name and for my own account, those who may think proper to address me in either of these characters, will be pleased to take notice, that my signature to every transaction hereafter will be so made as to distinguish in what capacity each respective negociation is transacted, and consequently the extent of the responsibility of Donald and Burton, and of the subscriber. JAMES BROWN.*

Richmond, June 11, 1793.

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS *of* LAND, *viz.*

ONE lying in Cumberland county on the north side of Bear Creek, containing 688 acres, being part of the Barter Hill tract; this land is extremely fertile and well timbered.—ALSO another tract in the county of Chesterfield, six miles from Manchester, on the main Buckingham road, containing 400 acres, and known by the name of Trentown; the soil is fertile and well adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn, and wheat—ALSO a beautiful tract in Elizabeth city county, which lies on James River, between Col. *Cary's* and *Hampton*, and is supposed to contain between 150 and 200 acres—AND ALSO another tract in the county of King and Queen (formerly a glebe) containing between 5 and 600 acres. The above land will be sold extremely low for cash, or on reasonable terms for bonds, and good titles will be made by *John H. Nelson*, Esq. who has authorised me to dispose of them.

CHARLES CRYMES.

Richmond, March 24th, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the shares of such members of the *Dismal Swamp Canal Company*, as shall be delinquent in their payments, on the first Monday of September next, will be sold on that day before the Eagle Tavern in the borough of Norfolk.

ROBERT ANDREWS, President.
THOMAS NEWTON, jun. }
DANIEL BEDINGER, } Directors.
DONALD CAMPBELL. }

Norfolk, May 18, 1793. (6w)

THE members of the *Dismal Swamp Canal Company* are requested to take notice, that the first Monday in September, is the day fixed by law for the annual General Meeting of the Company, and that it is to be held at the Eagle Tavern in the borough of Norfolk. The interests of the Company require a full meeting, and in the mean time a punctual compliance with the requisitions for payments.

For Sale, by the Subscriber,

The high bred HORSE

JUNIPER,

Lately imported in the Good Duke, Capt. Pollock, from London.——Juniper is a fine bay, well marked, and is a horse of great strength. He was got by Juniper; his dam by Squirrel; his grand-dam by Florizel; his great grand-dam by Woodpecker; his great great grand-dam by Old Fox; his great, great, great grand-dam by Darby's Arabian, the sire of Flying Childers, out of the dam of Cullaway, and Woodcock, &c.

The terms, which will be very reasonable, may be known by applying to (tf) B. HARRISON.

BRANDON, Feb. 27, 1793.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

WILDAIR,

SO remarkable for his fine colts, stands the ensuing season at my house in Dinwiddie county, near the Cut Bank Bridge, on Nottoway river, and will be let to mares at Three Guineas the season, and Six Guineas to insure a mare's being with foal.—As Wildair is so generally well known, have thought it needless to insert his pedigree, as he is allowed to be equal to any horse on the continent. Good and extensive pasturage, (gratis) but will not be liable for accidents. The season to expire the first of August, at which time the monies for the seasons are to be paid to

(tf) WILLIAM STARK, jun.

February 22, 1793.

PORTO.

The thorough bred Horse

PORTO.

Imported last summer from London.

STANDS at my house on Taylor's Creek, in Hanover County, to cover MARES, the present season, at five Dollars the leap, paid in cash at the stable door, and four Guineas the season, but may be discharged by the payment of Three Pounds, on or before the 1st day of December. Good pasturage, gratis, and the greatest care and attention will be paid to the Mares, but I will not be answerable for accidents. The season will commence immediately, and expire the 10th of August next.

PORTO's great size, extraordinary running, blood, and justness of form, entitles him to be placed amongst the first covering horses ever imported into America. His pedigree may be seen below.

Hanover, March 1st, 1793. WILLIAM MORRIS.

PEDIGREE.

PORTO was got by King Herod, his dam by old Snap, his grand dam by Cock, his great grandam was own sister to Matchem's dam by Partner;—this horse is one of the best bred sons of Herod, having the Darly Arabean and old Fox's blood in him, the Darly Arabean was the sire of Childers.

PORTO is a beautiful bay horse, fifteen hands three inches high, very bony, and master of great weight. His symmetry is very justly allowed to be equal to any horses in the kingdom; he was bred by the Marquis of Rockingham, and was sold early into France, where he was a good racer, and never was beat. The duke of Orleans hunted him two seasons.

PORTO's sire, was the sire of the present Highflyer, which undoubtedly is the best horse now in England.

THOMAS ABELL.

N. B. The above HORSE for sale at the end of the present covering season, and will be delivered in fine order.

DON CARLOS.

A REMARKABLE fine formed Spanish JACK-ASS, will stand the ensuing season at my plantation in the lower end of Louisa county, 30 miles from Richmond, and cover mares at Three Guineas the season, and Three Shillings to the groom, good pasturage may be had at 2s. 6d. per week, without being answerable for escapes or accidents.

Don Carlos has lately arrived from Old Spain, is now about 13 hands high, will be four years old this coming Spring, and appears from his size and form to be particularly calculated for breeding the large draught mule. (tf)

GEORGE FLEMING.

STRAYED or Stolen from the

Commons of this city, about a fortnight ago, a likely Bright Bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, goes well in a carriage, trots hard, paces a little, about 9 years of age, shod all round, has been lately worked in a cart, and is very gentle. Any person who will deliver the said HORSE to the subscriber in this city, shall be well rewarded.

HENRY BANKS.

RICHMOND, July 8, 1793. (tf)

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber's brother, in *Fluvanna County*, about the 20th of *December* last, a Negro Man named BARTLET, nineteen or twenty years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high; he is rather blacker than negroes are commonly, his hair generally short and knotty, with remarkable short ears, his toes have been frostbitten, whether they will throw it off or not I cannot tell, he is crafty, artful, and free of talk, and can tell a good plausible tale. It is useless to mention the clothing of his on when he made the elopement, as I have known him the parting with most of them; the last time I heard of the old was seen about *Warren* in *Albemarle* County, nigh for the Court-house. I am apprehensive he will make at Major Southern States. Whoever will deliver him to me in *Orville*, shall receive TEN DOLLARS, besides what *Albemarle* County, near *Charlottesville* allows.

May 31, 1793. W MOOR.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, in Amelia county, about the eighteenth day of May last, a Negro Man Slave, named ANTHONY, about 6 feet and an inch high, formerly the property of Mr. Nelson Berkeley, of Hanover, and purchased by the subscriber of Mr. Michael Harthield, of New-Kent county, where he has lately been seen. I will give Three Guineas reward to any person who will apprehend the said slave and deliver him to me, or Two Guineas to any person who shall secure him in any jail, so that I get him again. (6w)

CHARLES HUDSON.

Amelia, June 21, 1793.

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